

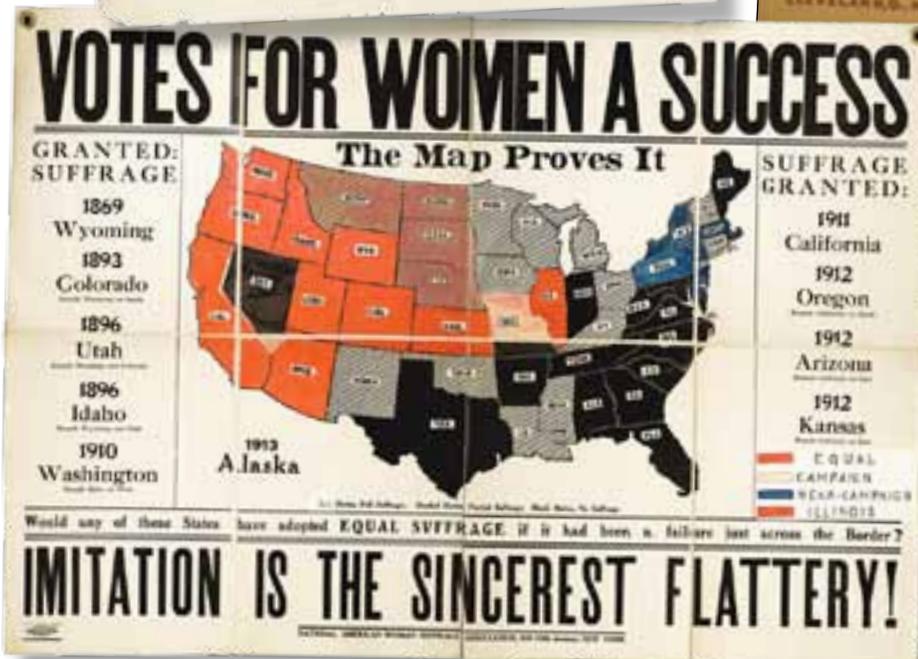
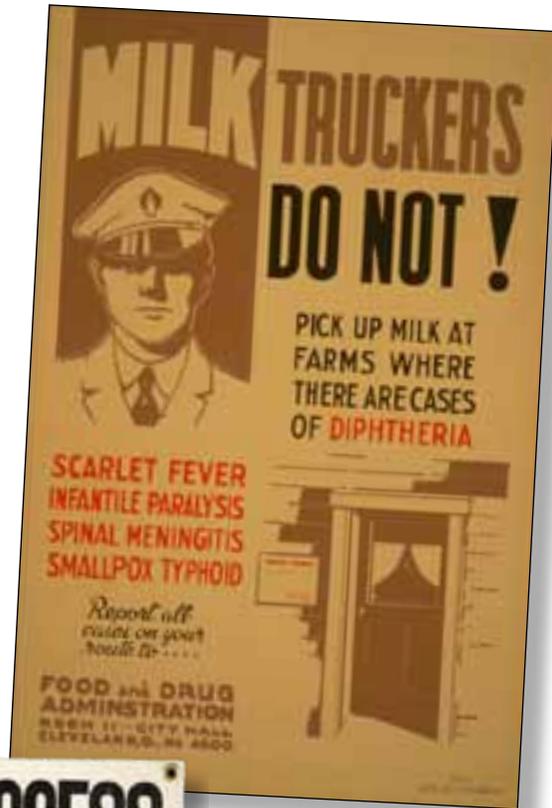
PIRATES, PROTESTS & PUBLIC HEALTH

New Documents in Exhibition Hall

On display April 12 through September 30, 2010

List of American Prisoners at Algiers 9 July 1790, with the sums demanded by the King for their ransom
Course of the Ship Dolphin captured 25 July 1790

Richard O'Bryan	Captain	ransomed for \$12000	
Andrew Montgomery	mate		1800
Joseph Sutherland	French physician		2000
William Saberton	aman, (high a Tunis)		1500
Philip Swan			775
John Lewis			775
John Robertson			775
James Hall			775
<i>Course of the Schooner Mary Mathews 25 July 1790</i>			
John Mathews	captain		2000
Alexander Smyth	mate		1800
James Caldwell	aman, (high a Tunis)		500
George Smith	(with King's crew)		775
John Gregory			775
James Keane			775
<i>Duty on the above sum 17%</i>			
<i>undry gratuities to officers of the King's Commission</i> } 230.5			
<i>Sum equal to 17% of each sum</i>			
<i>5575 1/2 American Dollars & 50 Centimes each sum</i> } 10075			



Clockwise from top left: Report of the Secretary of State on American captives at Algiers, December 28, 1790, from Records of the U.S. Senate, National Archives and Records Administration; FDA Poster, ca. 1930s, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress; and Map, "Votes for Women a Success: The Map Proves It," ca. 1914, from the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress



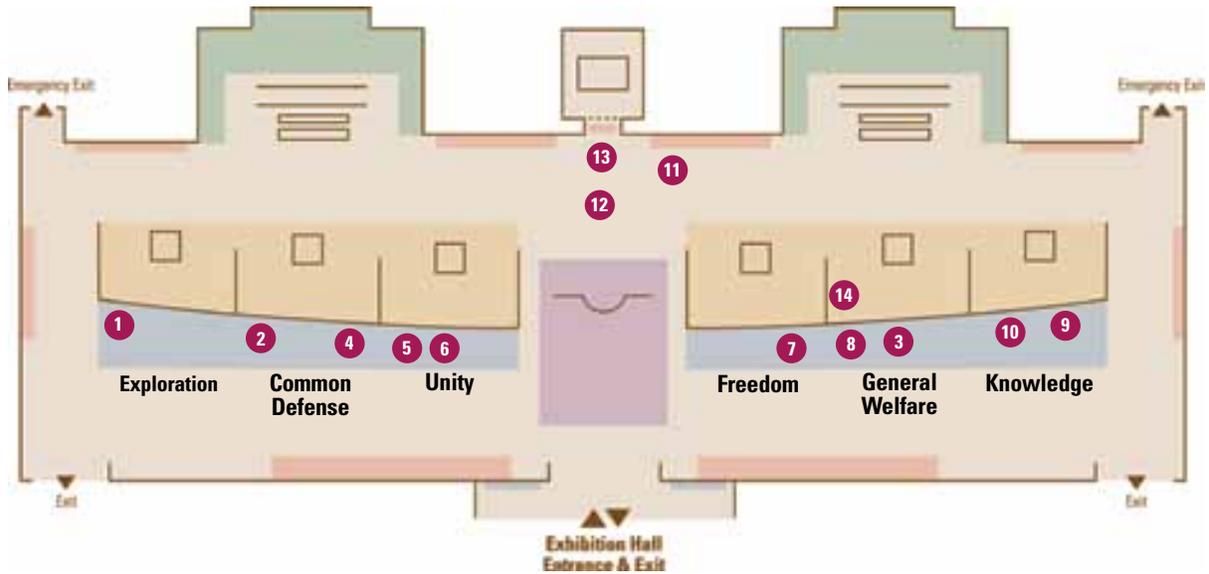
U.S. CAPITOL

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1 Chart of the world, U.S. Exploring Expedition, 1838-1842

(Detail)

This map shows the route of the four-year-long U.S. Exploring Expedition — also called the Wilkes Expedition after its leader, naval officer Charles Wilkes. Wilkes and his team surveyed the Pacific Ocean and gathered important scientific information, as well as plants that became part of the collections of the U.S. Botanic Garden.

Records of the Hydrographic Office, National Archives and Records Administration

2 Report of the Secretary of State on American captives at Algiers, December 28, 1790

This report listed prisoners captured by Barbary pirates and the ransoms demanded for their release. Such acts of piracy led Congress to create the U.S. Navy.

Records of the U.S. Senate, National Archives and Records Administration



4 WACs in rifle training, 1943, collection of Edith G. Wells

During World War II, Congress authorized women to serve in auxiliary forces to assist the armed services. The Women's Army Corps (WAC) provided essential military support but also trained for the realities of the war zone.

Veterans History Project, American Folklife Center, Library of Congress



3 FDA Poster, ca. 1930s

The Food and Drug Administration is the country's oldest consumer protection agency. This FDA poster warned truckers not to transport milk from farms where there were contagious diseases.

Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress



5 Proclamation to the residents of the Province of Louisiana, December 20, 1803

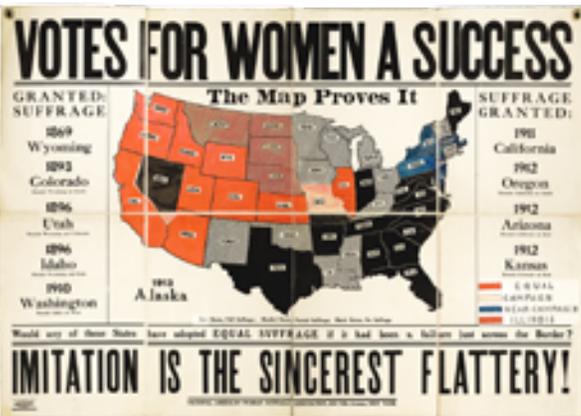
In 1803, the U.S. bought the Louisiana Territory from France, adding a large population of diverse languages and cultures. This proclamation in three languages promised that the U.S. would protect residents' rights to liberty, property, and freedom of religion.

Records of the U.S. House of Representatives, National Archives and Records Administration

6 Petition of Union Fire Company No. 1, February 6, 1861

This fire company in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, petitioned Congress to pass legislation to preserve national peace and unity and avoid civil war.

Records of the U.S. Senate, National Archives and Records Administration



7 Map, "Votes for Women a Success: The Map Proves It," ca. 1914

The National American Woman Suffrage Association used this map in rallies and meetings during its state-by-state campaign for voting rights.

Manuscript Division, Library of Congress



8 Women activists supporting passage of the Sheppard-Towner bill, ca. 1920-1921

The Sheppard-Towner Act funded efforts to reduce maternal and infant mortality after its supporters petitioned Congress.

Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress



9 Copyright registration for "Edison Kinetoscopic Record of a Sneeze," January 9, 1894

This print is the earliest surviving copyright application for any motion picture.

Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress (Detail, right)



10 Marshall W. Nirenberg's genetic code chart, January 18, 1965

Nobel laureate Marshall W. Nirenberg led a team of National Institute of Health scientists who deciphered the genetic code contained in DNA. This chart shows Nirenberg's handwritten notes.

Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine (Detail)

SPOTLIGHT ON: ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Abraham Lincoln, Representative from Illinois in the 30th Congress (1847-1849) and 16th President of the United States (1861-1865), is featured in Exhibition Hall.

Here you can see the table used during his second inauguration on the steps of the Capitol and the catafalque upon which his casket lay in the Capitol Rotunda. The Capitol dome proved to be an inspiration for President Lincoln during the Civil War. A model of the dome anchors the center of Exhibition Hall.



U.S. Capitol dome under construction, 1861

When the Civil War began, the Capitol dome was only partially completed. The firm hired to construct the dome, Janes, Fowler, Kirtland & Company, was warned not to expect payment during the war. They decided to proceed anyway, and their perseverance made an impression on President Lincoln. He felt that if people saw the construction of the Capitol going on, it was a sign that the Union would go on.

11 Photograph of Lincoln's second inauguration March 4, 1865

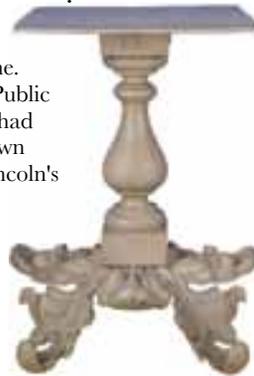
Abraham Lincoln reads his address standing next to the Lincoln table on the east front of the Capitol.

Architect of the Capitol

12 Table from Lincoln's second inauguration, 1865

This table was made from surplus ironwork cast for the Capitol dome. The Commissioner of Public Buildings, B.B. French, had the table made for his own use, but loaned it for Lincoln's second inauguration.

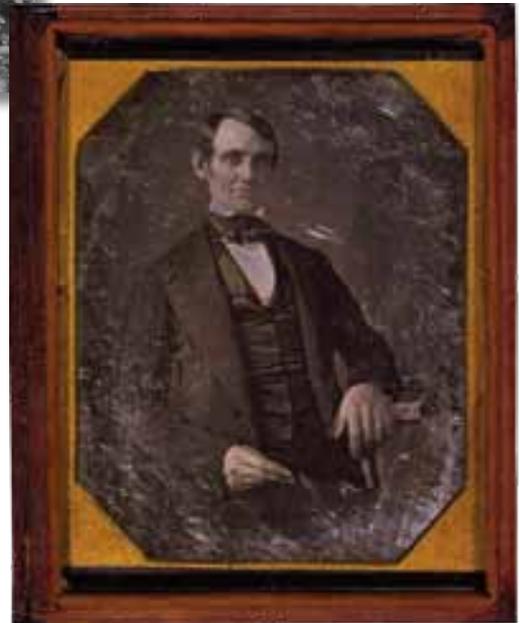
Massachusetts Historical Society



13 Catafalque, 1865

Made of rough pine boards nailed together, the catafalque (a support for a casket) was hastily constructed in 1865 for the lying-in-state of Abraham Lincoln in the Rotunda.

Architect of the Capitol



14 Abraham Lincoln, daguerreotype attributed to Nicholas H. Shepherd, ca. 1847

Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress

U.S. CAPITOL
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